

REMOTE VIEWING SESSION DATA

* Remote Viewer : LB* Interviewer : FA

* Observer(s) : _____

* Date : 10/07/85* Starting time : 1320 hours, local* Site # : 0762* Acquisition by: CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____* Working mode : GT HEM Other _____* Feedback class: A B C

557201

308928

* Ending time : 1341 hours, local* Notes : SEN Trg PI Back Ache* Highest stage : III* Evaluation : #*****
* Actual site : Nazca Lines, Peru* RV summary : pg 5

7 Oct. 85
Fr. MEADE
FRED
1320 HRS.

P.I. BACKACHE

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A: across
RISER
Ave →
down
LAND
LAND

B:

S2: Brown C
green C
cool C

CONF. DRK.
"NOT BARE"

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A:

miss BAK.

557201
308928A: RESIN
HARD

CONF. BAK.

557201
308928A: RISER
HAND

B: LAND C

S2: COVING C
SMOOTH C

COLD

WHITE CFD

ROUGH TOXICUS C

ROCKY C

DRY C

ADL BAK
VOLCANO.

(2)

SL: WIND SOUNDS C
COOL

ACROSS

LIKE COOL BREEZE
& HOT SUN

CLOUDS C

STEEP CFD

SLOPES PC

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ACROSS BREEZE
"SLOW ONE"

ACROSS BREEZE

AC. ACROSS
HAND

B. ACROSS

SL: SMOOTH

ACROSS
LIKE ACROSS

WAVES C

WAVES C SY

ACROSS BREEZE
SQUARED (MANY)
(VALLEY VISUAL)
LIKE A ROUND
INTERSECTION

FLAT C
SLOPES C

SK

ACROSS BREEZE

(3)

52: massive
 HOLE
 small
 natural
 loss of brown
 dry
 wood
 explosive

At BARK ?

wood
 open
 empty

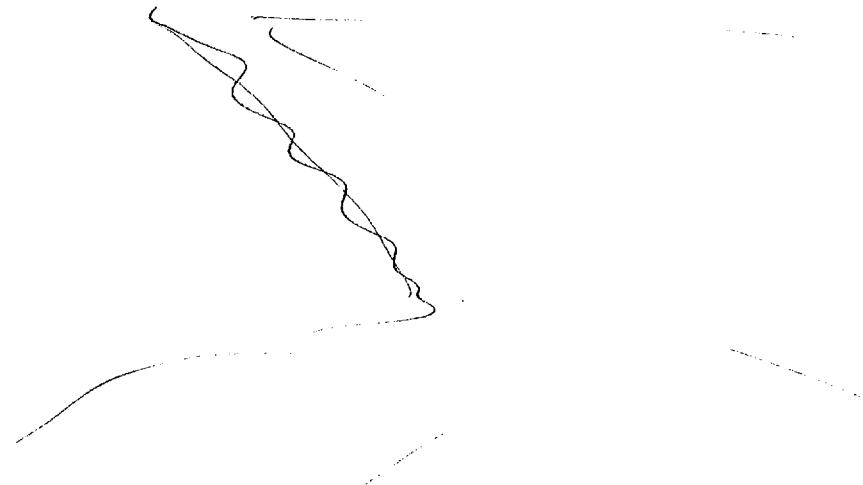
At BARK

~~AWE AT~~ ~~surprise~~
 normal strong

flat
 lined c sy
 rods c
 tans "

for bark
 areas.

(4)



2200 0000.

21000 CANYON

(S)

SUMMARY: SITE IS OPEN, EXPANSIVE, DRY LAND.
IT IS FLAT & DRY. IT IS ROCKY, UNDULATING, Hilly.
IT IS MAINLY FLAT w/ SLOPING HILLS & ~~ROCKS~~.
IT HAS LINES, IS NATURAL, ROCKY

SITE 500
1341

Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

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PICTURE STORY BY
LOREN
MCINTYRE



MONTE DE LAIGRAF and tick sharp, a **200** sunburst is higher than a **70** and reaches the desert in southern **10** Peru. Wandering mule paths that cross **50** it only emphasize the precision of its design.

Throughout hundreds of square miles of **150** the plain other markings abound, most **100** of them concentrated between the towns of **100** Nazca and Palpa. Known as the **100** Nazca lines, they form a geometrical mélange of **100** circles, triangles, and trapezoids; **100** spirals, meanders, narrow lines that extend **100** more than five miles; and a desert **100** array of creatures - bird, reptile, and **100** whale, lizard, monkey and a spider.

For some time, some of the figures resemble **100** the classic Nazca pottery, archeological **100** finds, and the line to the Nazca, a **100** coastal town of 10,000, can be traced, flourished **100** from the south between roughly **100** the 10th and 14th centuries. The **100**

Nazca people, it is conjectured, may have been **100** the descendants of the preceding Chavín or **100** the Paracas, but it is not expected that **100** they were the first to make these figures. The rocks **100** of the desert, which are weathered in this **100** region, are easily cut and sustained **100** by the Nazca.

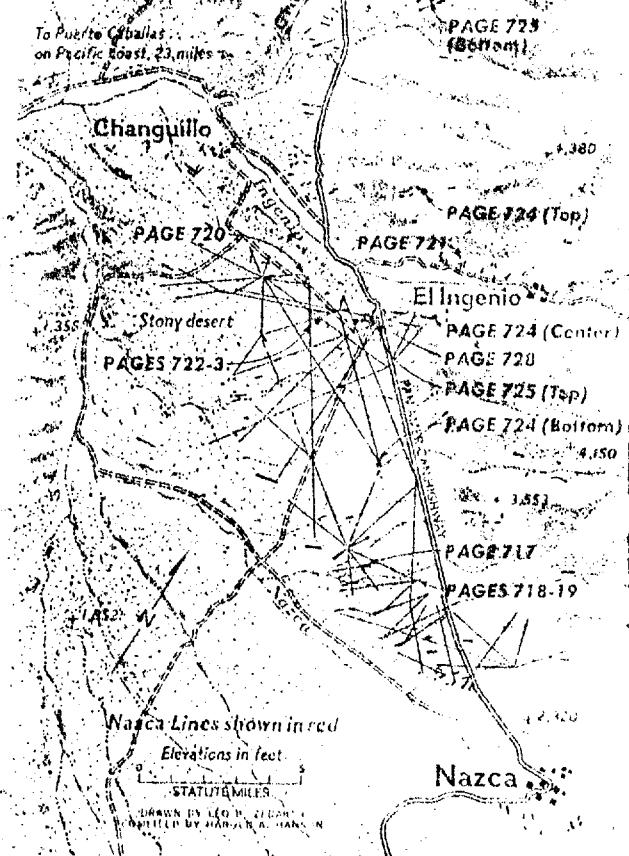
It is not known exactly when or **100** constructed **100** the Nazca figures. There have **100** been speculations that they were **100** prehistoric, perhaps, or some form of **100** calendar, or even a celestial record.

In 1946, the first scholars to study **100** the markings found they were first recognized in 1927, and in the late 1930's, specifically **100** the first constituted certain astronomical data, such as the azimuth for farmers **100** to direct their irrigation of water to **100** valley streams.

A 1958 study, organized partly by the **100** National Geographic Society, maintained that **100** instead of the sun, do indeed point to **100** the position of the sun and moon in **100** respect to each other, as well as to the rising and **100** setting points on the horizon of some of **100** the high mounds. But, the study indicates, the more there could be expected **100** by chance.

At least the mystery remains, including **100** the most tantalizing question of all: Why **100** did the Nazca create these **100** designs **100** that **100** the world could never see, **100** if **100** the people who made them **100** didn't **100** know?





- 1 -

CPYRGHT



FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS Maria Reiche has photographed and charted *las líneas*, striving to complete a map of the hundreds of designs and figures that score a tableland some 30 miles long, threaded by the Pan American Highway (map, upper left). A National Geographic Society grant now aids her work.

At her desk in Lima (left), the German-born mathematician glances up from a chart, where azimuths of lines dart off in almost all the directions of the compass.

During fieldwork Miss Reiche sleeps on a camp cot behind her car on the rocky, grassless Peruvian "pampa," rising before first light for a breakfast of grapefruit and canned milk. Despite her 72 years, she then sets to work with a zeal as relentless as the noonday sun.

With the reel of tape in her left hand she has just completed measuring one of the sides of a trapezoidal field (right). Seen from the air (above), it resembles a hillock, then branches off to profile over the pampa.

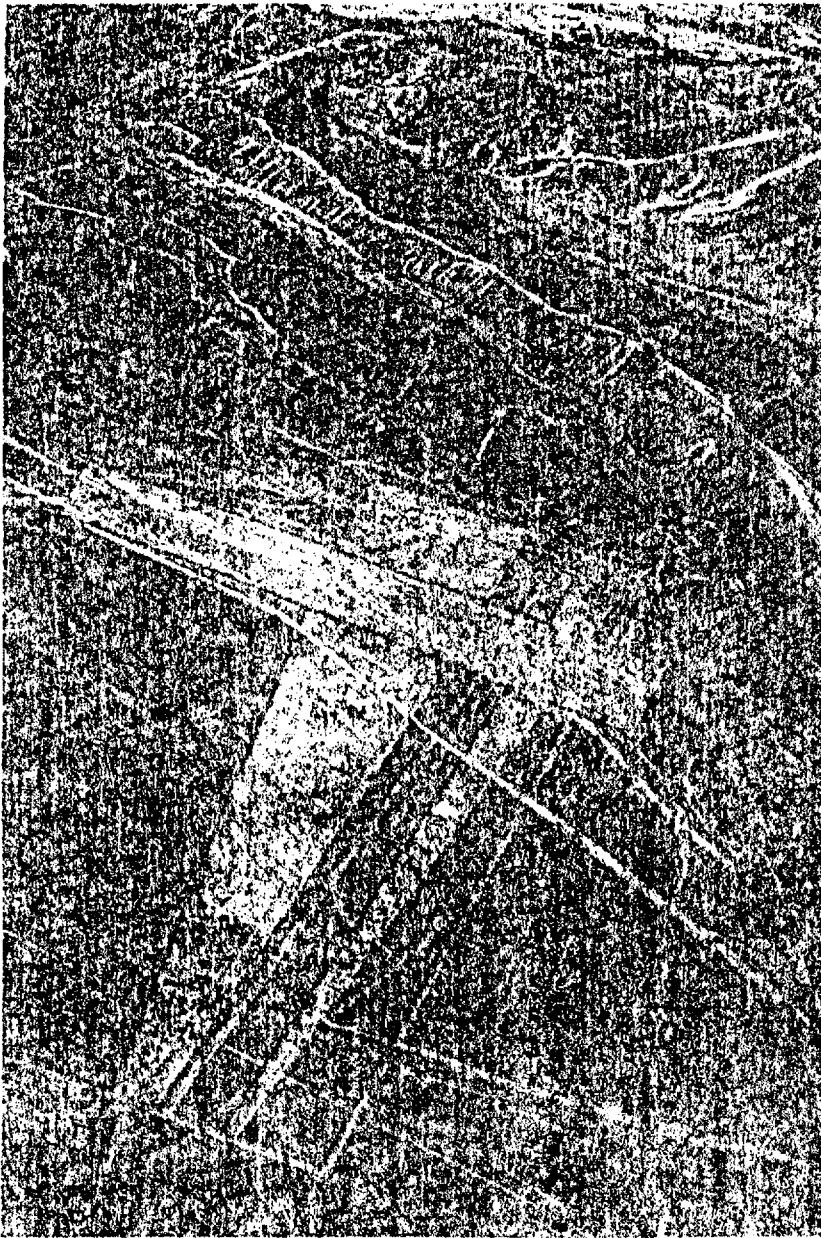
Miss Reiche scorns the suggestion that such markings may have been airfields for outer-space visitors to earth in prehistoric times. "Once you remove the stones, the ground is quite soft," she says. "I'm afraid the spacemen would have gotten stuck."

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AS IF DESIGNED AND DRAWN by a mad geometerian, markings great and small litter the pampa in configurations that defy explanation. They sometimes ignore topography as well.

Trapezoids congregate on a plateau that overlooks the Ingenio Valley (above). Others march up—or is it down?—the slopes of an old wash beside farmers' fields (right), accompanied by platoons of lines that appear to go nowhere. The looped pattern below them lacks the precision of

many ancient lines and may be the remains of an irrigation system.

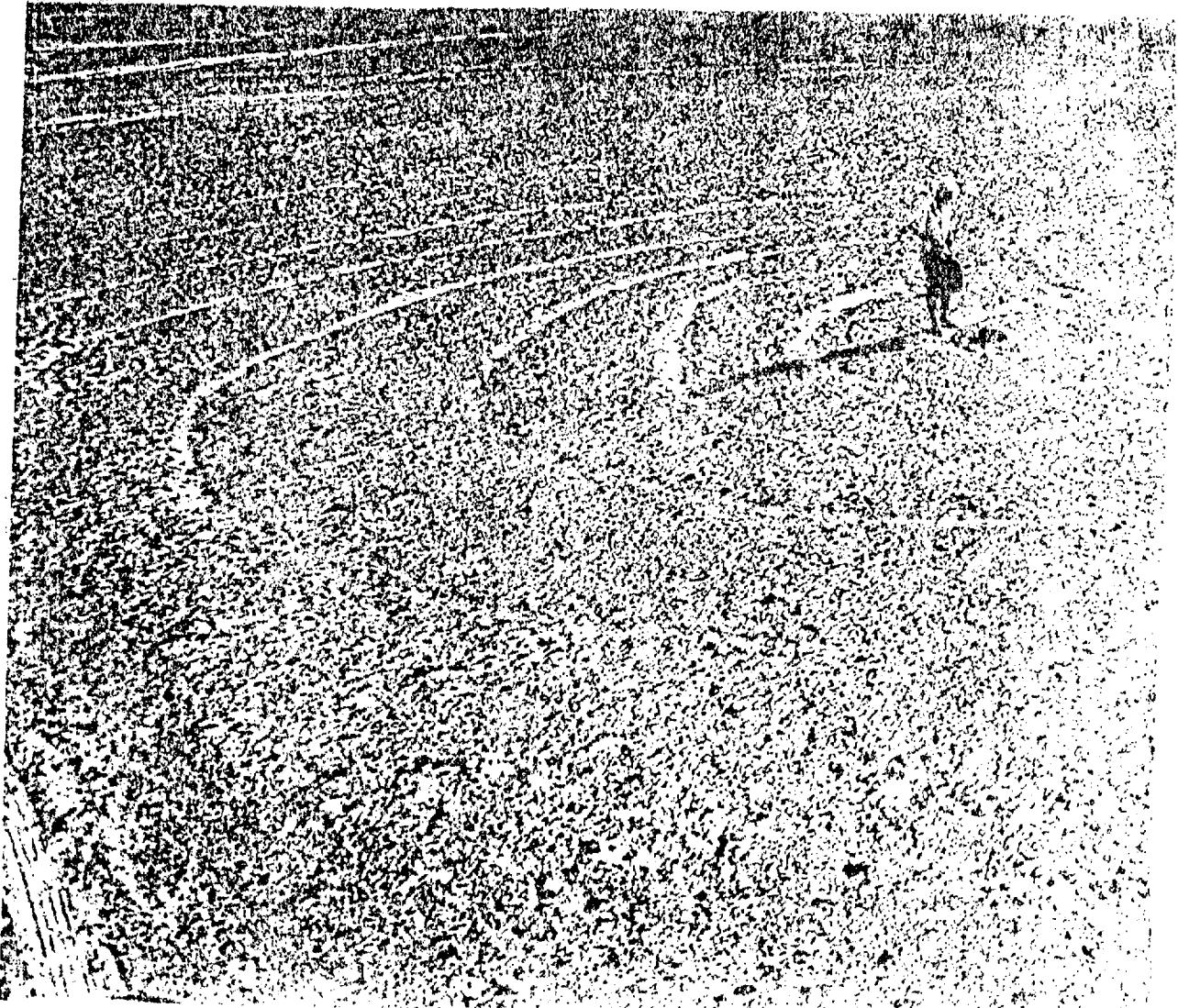
"Throughout the pampa," says Miss Reiche, "lines stretch for miles, crossing valleys and traversing hills, never swerving from their courses. Surveyors have been astonished by their straightness."

How did the Nazcas achieve such exactitude? Along some lines the remains of posts have been found at intervals approaching a mile. Perhaps sighting stations with men standing in line behind them? Perhaps,

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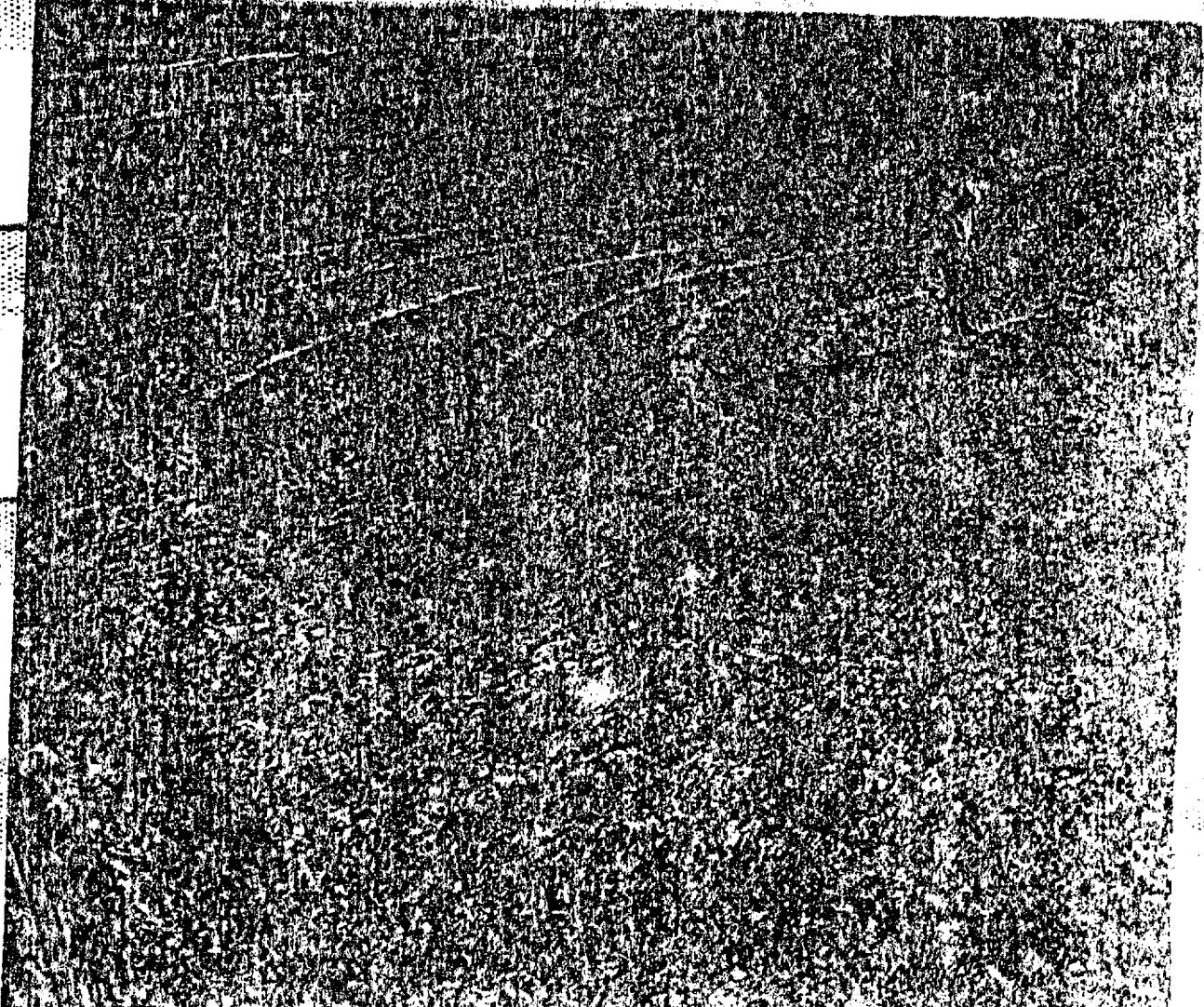
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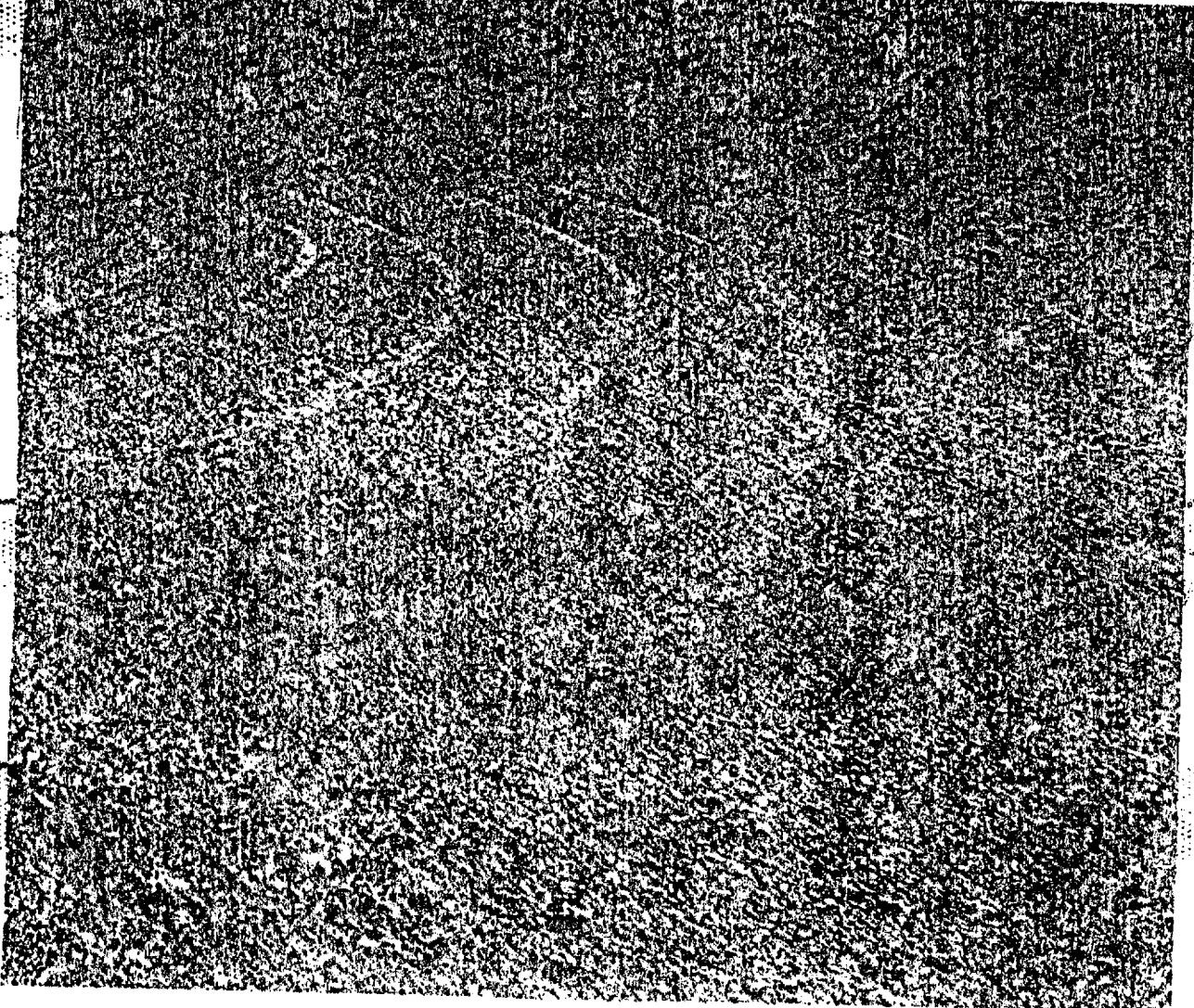
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LONGER than a football field and completely visible only from the air, a monkey (left) leans to grasp...nothing. Its left hand measures more than 40 feet across (right). Miss Reiche stands within the whorled furrows that comprise its tail (above).

The figure looks like any of several monkeys - woolly, spider, or capuchin - that live in tropical forests on the east slopes of the Andes, some 200 miles distant. But Nazca artists, who probably learned of these monkeys through trade contacts with forest peoples, weren't always accurate in anatomical detail. They gave their monkey four fingers on one hand, five on the other, and a prehensile tail that curves up instead of down.



Mystery of the Ancient Nazca Lines

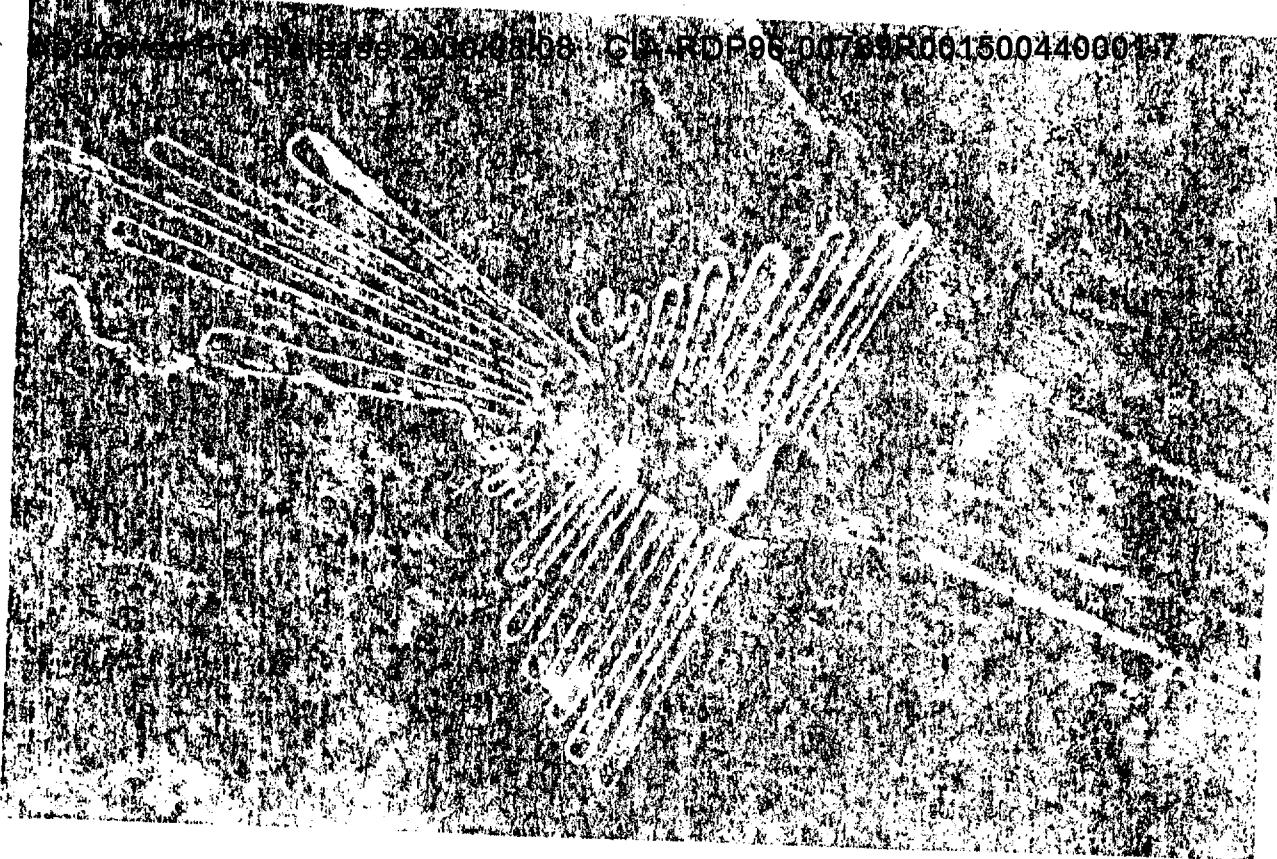
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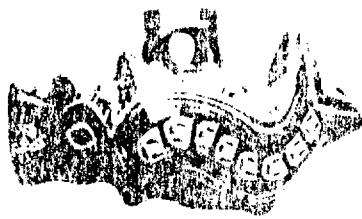
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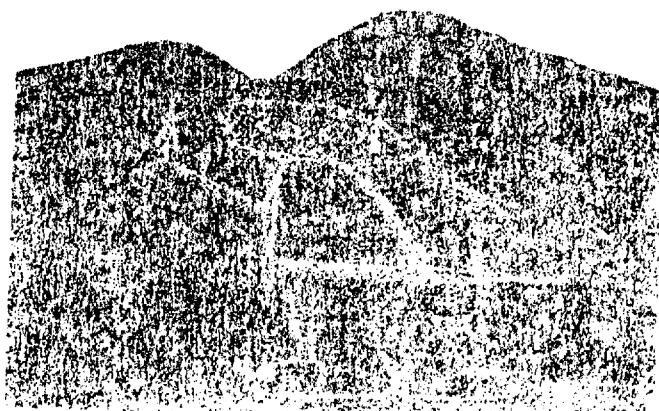
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ON THE 19th of August 1945 while in
the city of Nagasaki, Japan, the
writer observed a Japanese woman
in a white kimono. The woman
was walking along the street below
the hill on which the atomic bomb
had been dropped. The woman
was walking alone, and the
writer observed her from a
distance of about 100 feet.



The woman was wearing a
white kimono, and the
writer observed her from a
distance of about 100 feet.
A lot of the women
observed by the writer
were wearing white
kimono, and the writer
observed a lot of
them walking alone
in the city of Nagasaki.



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GRAN TEL was built in 1964. Lines run from the top of the hill to the bottom. The terrain is almost as difficult as the roads. The right knee of the road has two buggies, jeep and truck tracks. The left knee has a single jeep track.

Two years ago the Peruvians built the first road from the coast to the hills. It took them about a year to do it.

They did not do it in a straight line. They built it in a zig-zag. They zig-zag because the Peruvians do not have the right tools to cut through the hills.

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